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From Tuesday December 30. to Saturday January 3. 1719.

By the KING,

A PROCLAMATION,

For Recalling and Prohibiting Seamen from Serving Foreign Princes and States.

GEORGE R.

WHereas We are informed, That great Numbers of Mariners and Seafaring Men (our Natural-Born Subjects) are in the Service of divers Foreign Princes and States, to the Prejudice of our Kingdom; we have therefore thought it neceſſary, and by this our Proclamation (by and with the Advice of our Privy-Council) do ſtrictly charge and command all Maſters of Ships, Pilots, Mariners, Seamen, Shipwrights, and other Seafaring Men whatſoever and wheresoever (being our natural-born Subjects) who are in the Pay or Service of any Foreign Prince or State, or do ſerve in any Foreign Ship or Veſſel, That forthwith they and every of them do (according to their known and bounden Duty and Allegiance) withdraw themſelves, depart from, and quit ſuch foreign Services, and return Home to their Native Countries. And further, we do hereby ſtrictly prohibit and forbid all Maſters of Ships, Mariners, Seamen, and other Seafaring Men whatſoever (being our Natural-born Subjects) from Entring, and do charge and command them and every of them from henceforth to forbear to enter themſelves into the Pay and Service of any Foreign Prince or State, or to ſerve in any foreign Ship or Veſſel whatſoever, without our ſpecial Licence firſt had and obtained in that behalf; to all which we expect due Obedience and exact Conformity. And we do hereby publiſh and declare, that the Offenders to the contrary ſhall not only incur our juſt Diſpleaſure, but be proceeded againſt for their Contempt according to the utmoſt Severities of Law. And we do hereby declare, That if any ſuch Seamen, our Subjects, ſhall be taken in any Foreign Service by the Turks, Algerines, or any others, they ſhall not be reclaimed by Us as Subjects of Great Britain.

Given at Our Court at St. *James's*, the Thirtieth Day of *December* 1718, in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

God ſave the KING.

Whitehall, January 3.

On the 1ſt Inſtant arrived an Expreſs, diſpatched by the Lord Polwarth His Majeſty's Envoy at the Court of Denmark, with the following Account.

Copenhagen, Dec. 30. We have received confirmed Advice of the King of Sweden's being killed in the Trenches before Frederickſhall, the Night between the 11th and 12th Inſtant. The following Journal gives a ſuccinct Account of the Irruption of the Swedes into the hither Part of Norway, and of their Retreat.

The Enemy having drawn together their Army between Stromſtadt and Swinſund, Lieutenant-General Count Sponeck, who commands the Daniſh Forces on that Side of the Country, had Advice the 10th of November, that a Body of their Troops was marching towards the Plain of Idde.

The 11th of November the Enemy appeared near the Plain of Idde; our Troops had a little Skirmiſh with them at firſt, but being too weak, retired under the Fort of Overberg with the Loſs of three or four Dragoons. The Enemy continued their March till they came within Cannon-ſhot of Overberg; but towards Night they retired, and lodged their Troops in the Houſes and Cottages in the Neighbourhood of the Plain of Idde. Our Troops kept their Poſt till the 13th, becauſe the Enemy did not attempt any thing.

The 14th in the Morning the Enemy endeavoured to make way with their Flotilla, to go to the Swinſund, but were hindered by our Flotilla, and obliged to retire after a Fight of two Hours and an half.

The 16th the Enemy forced our Poſts near Stromroſs, and made our Troops retire; we loſt one Lieutenant and 24 Troopers or Dragoons. After this, Lieutenant-General Count Sponeck held a Council of War, to conſult whether the Poſts towards the Swinſund and Tiſtedahl could be maintained; which was judged impoſſible, becauſe the Enemy were very much ſuperiour in Number, and becauſe they might cut off our Troops from the River Gloome; whereupon it was reſolved to abandon thoſe Poſts, and then to march directly to paſs the Gloome, after having ſunk the Flotilla near Frederickſhall.

The 18th and 19th the Enemy inveſted Frederickſhall; their Horſe was quartered between Frederickſhall and the Gloome.

The 19th the firſt Deſerter from the Enemy came into Frederickſhall, who reported that their Army conſiſted of 30000 Men, and that their Deſign, after they ſhould take the Place, was to proceed and take Frederickſtadt and Chriſtiania.

The 21ſt we fired with Cannon from the Caſtle called Frederickſtein, on the Enemy's Parties which kept moving in the Plain, while their Men were employed in making Faſcines and Gabions.

The 24th the Enemy endeavoured to enter the Town near the Church-Gate and the Borgeſchantz, but were vigorouſly repulſed by 230 Men poſted there under Major Nitzhorn, ſo that they were obliged to retire with ſeveral Men killed or wounded, whom they carried off.

The 26th in the Afternoon, the Enemy advanced with their Flotilla towards the Swinſund, to fetch their heavy Artillery, but their Veſſels kept ſo cloſe to their own Shore, that our Cannon from the Caſtle could not reach them.

The 28th, 29th, 30th of November, and 1ſt of December, the Enemy made a Bridge over the Moraſs of Harecaſſe, to bring their Cannon over it. We fired continually upon the Workmen from the Forts of Overberg and Stortorn, ſo that this Work coſt the Enemy dear. The Peaſants of Bahus-Lehn arrived likewiſe with their Horſes, to repair the Road of Furnward, and to draw the Cannon and Ammunition.

The 2d the Enemy made Bulwarks before the ſaid Bridge, to cover it.

The 4th the Enemy raiſed Batteries behind the Fort of Guldenlew, on the Hill; whereupon we cannonaded the Workmen warmly, from Overberg, Stortorn, and Guldenlew, and from the Caſtle we plied them with Bombs from four Mortars; ſo that this Work alſo coſt the Enemy very dear.

The 6th the Enemy began to fire from that Battery with 7 twenty-four Pounders, that is to ſay, three againſt Guldenlew and the reſt againſt the Caſtle: We anſwered their Fire, and continued it two Hours after they left off.

The 7th the Cannonading was renewed on both Sides, and that Night the Enemy opened their Trenches before Guldenlew; whereupon our Men fired upon them from thence with ſmall Arms, and threw Grenadoes among them; Overberg and Stortorn fired upon them with Cannon, and the Caſtle with Mortars.

The 8th the Enemy cannonaded till Noon, and bombarded with two Mortars of 36 and 75 Pound Bombs, but without Execution. On our Side we cannonaded and bombarded, and one of our Bombs falling into the Enemies Laboratory, did them very great Damage. The ſame Day the Enemy attacked Guldenlew with 300 Grenadiers, after having made a conſiderable Breach in it: They were repulſed twice; but at length they carried the Fort, in which were one Lieutenant, two Subalterns and 30 Soldiers, of whom one Subaltern and 16 Soldiers were killed, the reſt eſcaped into the Caſtle.

The 9th, the Enemy made their Approaches towards the Caſtle from Guldenlew, notwithſtanding the great Fire of Cannon from Overberg and Storton; which coſt them a great many Men.

The 10th, the Enemy advanced with their Works within 250 Paces of the Counterſcarp of the Caſtle, and againſt the Battery called Prince Frederick.

The 11th thoſe Works were continued till Ten at Night. That Evening the Governour ſent into the Counterſcarp Part of his Garriſon, to fire upon the

Enemy